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RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

W. P. BEAN, Business Manager.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 17, 1873. NO. 262

FIRST EDITION.

THE EXECUTIVE EXCURSION.

Delightful Trip of Governor Hartranft and Party to Chautauqua Lake.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MAYVILLE, N. Y., July 16, 1873.

The executive excursion party left Pittsburgh at half past nine and reached this place at half past seven, after an exceedingly pleasant ride. The party consisted of Governor Hartranft, wife and two sons; Major Norris and wife; Hon. T. J. Bigham, wife and two sons; Mr. McIlvain and wife and three sons; Mrs. Loomis and daughter; Mrs. Caldwell and sister; Hon. Judge Kirkpatrick and wife; Mrs. W. H. Hartranft, Miss Harding, G. C. Harding, Georgia Harding, W. K. Hendrick, J. Mc. Creighton and wife; Mrs. Dr. Sprecher, E. M. O'Neill, Rev. N. H. C. Colclough, H. H. McCormick, S. J. Wainwright and others. The Allegheny Valley Railroad was represented by Col. Phillips, Col. Lawrence and Mr. King. Mr. Bigham acted as master of ceremonies, and upon him devolved the task of pointing out the various objects of interest along the route—a duty he performed to the entire satisfaction of the party.

After leaving Kittanning the governor took a long ride on the engine, which he enjoyed exceedingly. At Sarahprae an excellent dinner was served, the party unanimously voting Mr. Gregory a tip top landlord. Here the Governor again took the engine, Mrs. Norris, Mrs. Creighton and Mr. King accompanying him. Mrs. Norris declared that the excitement of a ride upon the cowcatcher and the other ladies remaining in the cab. Oil City and Titusville were reached in due time, and the party were much interested in what they saw between these points. Just below Titusville, and near the site of the original Drake well, the train halted, and the excursionists visited a pumping well, which they inspected with the keenest interest and satisfaction, the ladies being particularly pleased. At Corry several other ladies were hooked for the engine, Mrs. Hartranft, Miss Norris and Mrs. Dr. Sprecher riding on thecow catcher, and Mrs. Loomis, Miss Bigham and Miss Caldwell in the cab. The ladies were in charge of Mr. Creighton, and ran the whole distance from Corry to Mayville on the locomotive. On reaching the latter point the excursionists were cordially welcomed to the Chautauqua House, the Mayville Cornet Band discoursing delightful music from the balcony. The landlord, Mr. Wilcox, had the supplies of refreshments on hand the highest compliments were bestowed upon Mr. Phillips and his associates for their princely entertainment.

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Man and Wife sentenced for Murder.

ST. LOUIS, July 16.—John W. Maguire, aged fifty-five, and Sarah Maguire, his wife, aged fifty-seven, charged with murdering their daughter-in-law, and whose case has been continued several times in the criminal Court, have now pleaded guilty to murder in the second degree, and received terms in the penitentiary for twelve and ten years respectively.

Killed With a Club.

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NEW YORK, July 16.—The police are still actively searching for the Spaniard Roscoe, alleged to be concerned in the murder of Clarence W. Goodrich. It is believed that Kate Stoddart admitted Roscoe to the house on De Graw street, and that the murder was committed by the pair. The police say they have all the proof required to convict Kate, and a bed has been furnished by the confession of Kate Stoddart. Roscoe has not been seen since the night of the murder, since the arrest of the alleged accomplice, and as he always possessed abundance of money, it is believed he has taken himself to some distant country. An accurate description of him has been sent to the police of all cities in the United States and Canada.

Attempt to Murder a Colored Woman at Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—About 11 o'clock last night police officer McKinney was notified that a row of some description had occurred in a room over the Bee Hive saloon, West Washington street. The officer at once proceeded to the scene, but upon ascending the stairs discovered that the room in which the affair occurred was locked, and after knocking and receiving no response, procured assistance and forced the door. The light was turned partly down, and upon turning on a full blaze a terrible and ghastly sight met their gaze. On the floor lay the form of a woman who found long enough in the room to see that it was a colored man in mine stockets all over the floor for some distance, and had saturated her garments. A cursory examination revealed the fact that a terrible wound had been inflicted on her head, both ears having been cut and mangled, the nose almost off, eyebrows, and the forehead crushed with some instrument. From the nature of the wounds inflicted it was apparent that repeated blows had been struck by the fiend in human form before the victory and bowie knife had been used. The disheveled appearance of her clothes indicated that a terrible struggle must have occurred, and this impression was verified by the looks of the furniture, which was thrown about to a promiscuous manner. It was discovered that the woman was not yet dead, and she could articulate in a faint, feeble voice. She was conveyed to the City Hospital in Dr. Sprecher riding on the cowcatcher, and Mrs. Loomis, Miss Bigham and Miss Caldwell in the cab. The ladies were in charge of Mr. Creighton, and ran the whole distance from Corry to Mayville on the locomotive. On reaching the latter point the excursionists were cordially welcomed to the Chautauqua House, the Mayville Cornet Band discovering delightful music from the balcony. The landlord, Mr. Wilcox, had the supplies of refreshments on hand the highest compliments were bestowed upon Mr. Phillips and his associates for their princely entertainment.

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NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The report of the Industrial Congress at Cleveland, completed Tuesday night, should have read "the platform of the Congress was not to form a new political party," instead of "one of the objects of the Congress was to form a new political party."

The first bale of cotton of this year's crop was sold New York, Tuesday, at thirty six cents per pound. The cotton was grown in Cameron county, Texas.

A man named James Pugh, a carpenter, working on the Crescent mill, Wheeling, died in a few minutes yesterday from sun-stroke.

At Jefferson, Texas, Tuesday night, an incendiary fire consumed three brick buildings fronting on the river, owned by Hussey, Rainey & Co., Silliman & Love and Mary & Aiken; losses estimated at $50,000; insurance $20,000.

The steamship Frain, from Hamburg, and Rotterdam, from Rotterdam, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Donau, from New York, arrived at Liverpool Tuesday.

Commodore William M. Gouby, U. S. N., on the third inst. died at Baltimore yesterday morning, aged 76.

The steamer Algeria, from Liverpool, arrived at New York last evening.

An inventory of the estate of the late Oakes Ames, on in the probate office at Taunton, Mass., shows a follows: Real estate, $1,000,000; personal estate, ,000,784. This does not include his interest in e shares at North Easton, which is contingent and will not be ascertained for years.

The weather has been excessively warm in St. ois for the past few days, the mercury ranging the middle of the day from 95 to 101 degrees. ourteen cases of sunstroke have occurred, seven of them fatal.

Jacob B. Jordan and Clayton Sutton were deer hting in Osceola county, Arkansas, a few days ago when the former put the horse upon which he was resting were hurt and killed by Sutton, he taking down a load for a deer as he came through some near him.

Colonel Simon Pait, a prominent lawyer, died at Columbia, South Carolina, yesterday, aged seventyeight.

An accident was run over and killed by a Missouri Pacific Railroad train at Jefferson city, Mo., on last night.

The continued rain storms are doing much damage to the wheat in the neighboring counties around Canton, Ohio, which were spared by the storms last week.

The steamer City of Montreal, from Liverpool, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Grand Jury of the Criminal Court of Baltimore yesterday presented some severe if slight criticisms against the police engaged in the disturbances attending the attack on the procession of the Roman Catholic Colored Sunday School on Sunday evening of last week.

The exercises of the Methodist Centennial celebration at Philadelphia, terminated last night with a grand jubilee meeting at the Academy of Music.

Three Republican State Conventions—Ohio, Maine and Iowa—emphatically denounced the salary increase and demanded its unconditional repeal, but the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky by implication let the whole subject, while every member and the greater portion of the Democratic press took a hand in the fight. They are all Democrats. The people are keeping track of facts like this.

We learn that a quiet movement is going on in Democratic circles which is now to bringing out General Jeff. C. Davis for the Presidency—not Jeff Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, but the distinguished General Jeff. Davis, who resigned his emissions in Baltimore. The excitement in a neighborhood is always in proportion to the offensiveness intimate. The mass of offensive already accumulated is thought is fully sufficient to occasion the Centennial's guilty Circumstances point to a robber in law, named Rhodes, as an accomplice, of a warrant is out for his arrest.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

THE OLD DOMINION MOVING.

Progress in Educational Matters.

Rhett, the Duellist, Comes North.

Important Suit About a Dog.

Change in Treasury Department.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16, 1873.

Signs of Progress in the Old Dominion.

The State Teachers' Association of Virginia, recently in session at Alexandria, characterized its proceedings by a step in the line of progress Hitherto the Association has been composed solely of graduates and professors of the different colleges and private institutions of learning in the State. At the late meeting a resolution was adopted inviting the teachers of the public schools of the State to join with them. The free school system is of comparatively recent date in the Old Dominion The days of education for the exclusive benefit of the rich, however, have passed with the changed order of things, and the poor white trash of the State, in earlier days so much looked down upon and despised by the chivalry, will have an opportunity of indulging in the blessings and advantages of common schools. During the session General Eaton, the Commissioner of Education, paid the Association a visit. He was invited to a seat in the assembly, and also was requested to join in the pending discussion. He declined once or twice; but it did not help the matter if the party had a fifty million dollar debt to be collected. He was entitled to be first tried by a jury, and not to be first convicted. Taking the whole matter, he said, if this Court had a right to try this offense, it was one that should be tried by a jury, and not that ground alone be put this decision. The ground upon which he made this decision was solely with reference to the fact that this was a charge of libel, and libel was a crime always tried by a jury. The proposition seemed so plain that no examination, he study could bring him to any other conclusion. The application must be refused and the defendant released from the custody of the Marshal. The proceedings then closed, Dana leaving the Court room. He was warmly congratulated on the result by his friends.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

The Suspected Filibuster Steamer Virginius Allowed to go to Sea—Submarine Cable from Peru.

PANAMA, July 8.—The Virginius was escorted to sea by the United States steamer Kansas, the acting American Consul having decided that her papers from last report were *en regle*. The commander of the Spanish man-of-war Bazan, in person, informed the Virginius he sent to the United States for trial, offering to give security for expenses if she was not condemned. The people here think the United States flag has been abused, and Captain Wyman, of the Kansas, has expressed a similar opinion, saying that he intended to call the attention of the United States Government to the matter for the purpose of having the Virginius's registration taken away, as the vessel would be a constant source of trouble in sinking or capturing her, if caught at sea heading for Cuba. In a neutral port, however, the American consul could not do more than report the matter for action asked. The Bazan did not follow the Virginius out to sea, as the commander has referred the subject to his government.

The governments of Guatemala and Salvador have agreed to the proposed action against the invaders of Honduras, and are making preparations for the fight.

The Peruvian government invites tenders for laying a submarine telegraph cable from Payta to Panama, an annual subsidy of $60,000 in gold being guaranteed on the principal of a million and a half sterling.

AQUATIC.

Single Scull College Race—Yale Badly Beaten by Cornell.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS., July 16.—The single scull College contest came off on the Connecticut river below this city this afternoon. The only two of the four entries who appeared on the course were E. A. Swift, Yale, '73, and C. Dutton, Cornell, '73. On the start Swift got the lead and continually increased to the end, having his antagonist so badly as to deprive the latter of all chance to win the race. The time was fourteen minutes, forty-two seconds, and Dutton's stroke was thirty-two to the minute. The course was a straight away over the first two miles of the college course.

THE CHOLERA.

Thirty Deaths at Mt. Vernon, Ind.—Disease Raging Fearfully.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 16.—A special to the *Sentinel* from Mt. Vernon, Indiana, states that disease is raging fearfully at that place. Commencing on Thursday last there has been about thirty deaths. Business is all suspended and everybody panic stricken.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—Not a single death was reported from cholera to-day.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Contrary to the opinions of the physicians last night six new cases of cholera appeared in the city, and two deaths. Among the latter, John K. Thompson and a man named Deniess, died to-day after a few hours sickness.

CASUALTIES.

An Insane Man Drowns Himself.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, July 16, 1873.

About half-past four o'clock this evening, an English laborer, named Richard Everett, while temporarily under a fit of insanity, jumped into the river from Washington street wharf, and was drowned. He left a wife and four little children. The body has not been found.

Another Death from Explosion of Kerosene Oil.

WINONA, MINN., July 16.—Mrs. Scherfius, wife of a hardware merchant of this city, was burned to death this morning by the explosion of kerosene oil. She was filling a lamp and lighting the fire. She died in about four hours after the accident.

Patrons of Husbandry—The Rapid Growth of the Order.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Owing to the rapid growth of the order of Patrons of Husbandry, the headquarters of the National Grange is soon to be removed to more commodious rooms. The secretary's office will hereafter be located. Since the 1st inst. about three hundred and fifty subordinate granges have been organized, making the total number of granges in operation to date over 1,200, with a total membership of about three hundred and fifty thousand. The order seems to be growing most rapidly in the States of Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Nebraska and Wisconsin. In response to requests from different States, several additional general deputies will be appointed by the National Grange to organize subordinate granges. There are at present State granges in Arkansas, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Nebraska, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Vermont and Wisconsin.

Brigham Young's Seventeenth Wife Deserts Him.

SALT LAKE, July 16.—Great sensation was created here to-day by an announcement by the *Journal* that Ann Eliza Webb Young, seventeenth wife of Brigham Young, had forever left him. The cause is assigned as personal effects. Brigham will endeavor to replevin the goods. Mrs. Young is at the Walker House, and through a leading lawyer will institute a suit for divorce and alimony for a large sum. Great revelations are expected from Mrs. Young concerning the life of the Prophet. Mrs. Young is enjoying the sympathy of Gentile ladies, and polygamous circles generally are much disturbed. The Baldwin Exploring Expedition left yesterday to be absent south of the Territory and advocates all December.

Illinois Temperance Convention.

JACKSONVILLE, ILLS., July 16.—The State Temperance Convention met here yesterday with a very small attendance, and beyond effecting an organization with Dr. J. A. McFarland as President transacted no business. To-day resolutions were adopted calling upon the friends of temperance and the people of Illinois to frown down every effort of the liquor interest to have the present prohibitory laws; declaring the thanks of the temperance people of Illinois are due the Hon. Joseph Medill, Mayor of Chicago, for his determination to enforce the liquor law in that city, and also thanking the citizens of Jacksonville for their kindness in opening their houses to the delegates. A fine band discoursed temperance music in meeting and declaring themselves in favor of the enforcement of said laws. No action has been taken looking to the calling of a temperance party for the nomination of candidates.

The Last of Jack's Band Captured.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 16.—The following dispatch was received here to-day:

FORT KLAMATH, July 11, *via* ASHLAND, OREGON.—Miller's Charley and Jack's father-in-law, who surrendered on the 3d, were sent for by Captain Hasbrouck. Intelligence was received here yesterday from Yainox, which state that Long Jim and his father had been captured by Miller's Charley. The latter is now in charge of the party, and that they would be here to-day under charge of the old Indian. Jack's band is now reported to be broken up, and now confined with Jack. When these Indians arrive, all the Modocs belonging to Captain Jack's band will have been captured.

The following particulars are given of the results of exploration of the bottom of the North Atlantic by the British ship Challenger: Three sections of the Atlantic have been sounded. In the one from St. Thomas to Bermuda the greatest depth found was 3,700 fathoms, near St. Thomas; thence to Bermuda, 950 miles, the average depth was 2,700 fathoms. A line of soundings was then run from Bermuda to New York, 640 miles, the depth varying but little from 2,700 fathoms. A portion of the Gulf Stream no bottom was obtained with 3,500 fathoms, owing to the rapidity of the current. The specimens of deposits proceeded to Halifax, and thence to Bermuda, 660 miles, sounding all the way. Between Bermuda and the Azores, 1,800 miles, the deepest sounding was 2,700 fathoms. The Challenger has passed the Legislature of that State granting to Jacob Vanderbilt and others the right to build a suspension bridge over the Niagara river between New York and States bound, and a similar bill will be brought before the New Jersey Legislature. The Vanderbilts also have a controlling interest in the bill that passed the State of Wyoming, which has partly changed the right of way across the Island, and the bridge will be three miles further up the river than is reported, also, that the Brooklyn Steam Transit Company will run a steamer to connect with the Philadelphia and Reading Company's wharves by a ferry from Bridgeton to or near Fort Hamilton. It is estimated that the Staten Island bridge will be one hundred feet span and cost a frightfully large sum of money. The movements and doings reported in connection with the Reading Railroad Company are significant as corroborating much broader than its own present business as simply a carrier of coal. Very formidable rivalries are thought to be engendering, and such as cover a more varied traffic and a much wider field of operations than at present existing.

DANA'S LIBELS.

Application for a Warrant of Removal to Washington City Denied.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The United District Court, Judge Blatchford presiding, is crowded to-day to hear the argument which is preceding on the application for an order removing Charles A. Dana, of the Sun, to the District of Columbia, to answer a charge of libel preferred by Vice President Shepherd, of the Board of Public Works. At the conclusion of arguments Judge Blatchford observed that he was entirely satisfied he could not grant this information. [Cheers.] Mr. Bliss desired to hand up some point. Judge Blatchford replied it was not necessary. [Redoubled cheers.] He hoped the gentleman would refrain from applauding in Court. The Constitution of the United States declares that the trial of all crimes should be by jury. A question arose upon the application it was on a warrant of a Commissioner, issued solely upon this information, sworn to in the Police Court. This was the information of Mr. Williams, and if the offense was to be tried, it was to be tried in the Police Court, under this information. He (continuation Judge Blatchford said he did not see how the case on any of the grounds alluded to in the cases cited by Mr. Bliss. He was simply refusing to be clearer in the Constitution in regard to the right of trial by jury. That clause was never sought to apply to any other crime than such crimes as have been always properly tried by jury. Libels at common law had always been tried by juries. Therefore, so far as he had looked into this case—and he had carefully considered—he had no doubt whatever upon the point, and if he was to regard his oath of office, it was simply impossible not to say that all crimes against the United States should be tried before juries. He did not mean to say that this Police Court at Washington might not properly have jurisdiction over common assaults and batteries. They sat know of special sessions, and he knew that the Judges of the district had felt what a relief it would be to the Courts of the United States if they should not be called upon to try every offense, however small. But the answer to that was the Constitution gave the right of trial by jury. He understood this as an application calling on the Court to remit his case to a jury, which it would try if without a jury, in the first instance; but it did not help the matter if the party had a fifty million duty to be collected. He was entitled to be first tried by a jury, and not to be first convicted. Taking the whole matter, he said, if this Court had a right to try this offense, it was one that should be tried by a jury, and on that ground alone he put this decision. The ground upon which he made this decision was solely with reference to the fact that this was a charge of libel, and libel was a crime always tried by a jury. The proposition seemed so plain that no examination, he study could bring him to any other conclusion. The application must be refused and the defendant released from the custody of the Marshal. The proceedings then closed, Dana leaving the Court room. He was warmly congratulated on the result by his friends.

E. B. Rhett, the editor of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and the shriver of the recent duel near that city, came North immediately after and was in Baltimore for several days. A friend of Rhett's does not seem to apprehend that he will ever be made to serve conjointer for his connection with the affair. Governor Kellogg, who was the most responsible and responsible position, we would call the at ention of the people to the character and qualifications of Marriage Gonion, of *defendant*. For legal attainments he has no superior in the State: for clear, cass of judgment he is second to none; for honesty and uprightness he is beyond reproach, and for firmness of principle and dauntless courage he is the "living gentle known and read of all men." Governor Kellogg's appointment of Mr. Benoit, and he had a large and varied practice at the bar in several of the Northwestern counties of the State, as well as in the Supreme Court, Philadelphia and Washington. Justice Sharswood on the bench; the Northeastern bar of Pennsylvania with Judge Jessup at its head; Pittsburgh will have Justice Williams, and the Western bar of Pennsylvania will have Judge Agnew. And now we ask that the Northwestern range be given a place in the Supreme Bench, and that Hon. I. G. Gordon be placed thereon."

General.

MINNESOTA REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

ST. PAUL, MINN., July 16.—The Republican State Convention met to-day with a large attendance, 800 delegates being present. The contest was mainly on the Governorship. On motion, David Blakely, of Horace Austin, present Governor, W. D. Washburn, of Minneapolis, a member of the celebrated Washburn family, Cushman K. Davis, of this city, and Ignatius Donnelly, of Hennepin, were named as the Republican candidates for Governor, Secretary of State, The contest was very animated. Finally Austin virtually withdrew and Armstrong's forces concentrated on Donnelly, defeating Washburn by a vote on the fourth and final ballot stood: Davis 105, Washburn 150. The utmost good feeling prevailed with the nomination of Donnelly, and that of Washburn's friends, was made unanimous. Davis was nominated for Secretary of State by acclamation and is now in session. Resolutions were adopted favoring cheap transportation, according to the legislation instituted in the State, and of reciprocal reciprocation, but opposing unjust discrimination against any particular locality. Condemning the usurping power of railroads and other corporations. The resolutions further declare that the rights should be vested in railroad corporations beyond control of future legislatures. The fifth heartily appeals to the people to support the approaching election, denouncing corruption, and demands pure official conduct and the election of honest and faithful men. The sixth condemns, without reserve, the back pay grab, and demands the prompt repeal of the law authorizing it.

THE OHIO "LIBERALS."

CINCINNATI, July 16.—The Liberal Republican Executive Committee yesterday issued a call, which is in the sense of the committee, that the Liberal Republicans acceded to assess the meeting of July 30th, at Columbus, and called into any new movement that promises reform.

MISSISSIPPI REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

JACKSON, MISS., July 16.—The Republican Executive Committee has called a Convention of the party here August 27th, to nominate a ticket for State officers, Senator Amos and Governor Powers, the present incumbent, are the most prominent candidates for Governor.

Proposals for political platforms will be received at the office of R. Brinkerhoff, Mansfield, until noon, July 26th, for the nomination of Democratic candidates.

The Lynchburg delegates to the Virginia Republican State Convention are instructed to vote for Col. R. W. Hughes for Governor.

It is understood that Governor Wise, of Virginia, has written another letter on the political situation in that State, in which he takes the ground, more emphatically than in his previous letter, that the Democratic party must have a platform and a candidate for Governor upon which the Democratic State Convention will be able to bring out the full Democratic vote. The impression was verified by the looks of the furniture, which was thrown about to a promiscuous manner. It was discovered that the woman was not yet dead, and she could articulate in a faint, feeble voice. She was conveyed to the City Hospital in Dr. Sprecher riding on the cowcatcher, and Mrs. Loomis, Miss Bigham and Miss Caldwell in the cab. The ladies were in charge of Mr. Creighton, and ran the whole distance from Corry to Mayville on the locomotive. On reaching the latter point the excursionists were cordially welcomed to the Chautauqua House, the Mayville Cornet Band discovering delightful music from the balcony. The landlord, Mr. Wilcox, had the supplies of refreshments on hand the highest compliments were bestowed upon Mr. Phillips and his associates for their princely entertainment.

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To-morrow the excursion party will take a ride on the narrow gauge railroad from Jamestown to Lakewood, a hop in the evening, and on Friday morning the party will leave for Pittsburgh, as the Governor intends going to Bedford on Saturday. A.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

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Three Republican State Conventions—Ohio, Maine and Iowa—emphatically denounced the salary increase and demanded its unconditional repeal, but the Democratic State Convention of Kentucky by implication let the whole subject, while every member and the greater portion of the Democratic press took a hand in the fight. They are all Democrats. The people are keeping track of facts like this.

We learn that a quiet movement is going on in Democratic circles which is now to bringing out General Jeff. C. Davis for the Presidency—not Jeff Davis, late President of the Southern Confederacy, but the distinguished General Jeff. Davis, who resigned his emissions in Baltimore. The excitement in a neighborhood is always in proportion to the offensiveness intimate. The mass of offensive already accumulated is thought is fully sufficient to occasion the Centennial's guilty Circumstances point to a robber in law, named Rhodes, as an accomplice, of a warrant is out for his arrest.

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POLITICAL.

State.

The Legislative Conferees of the District made up of Butler, Beaver and Washington counties met, according to appointment, at the Monongahela House, yesterday morning, to decide which county should have the extra Representative, the three counties being entitled to four members. Following is a list of the conferees present: Beaver county—Capt. C. K. Chamberlain. John McCarthy, Esq., and D. J. Spencer, Esq. Butler—Henry Purse, Dr. A. W. Cluggage, Capt. Henry Trimble. Washington—Dr. J. W. Alexander, William Rhea and John Hall. Messrs. Gibson, of Washington, S. J. Cross, of Beaver, and Campbell, of Butler, the nominees of the different counties were all present, anxious to learn what county would be entitled to the second representative. On motion, the Conference proceeded to nominate candidates for the Legislature: S. J. Cross, of Beaver; A. L. Campbell, of Butler, and Jonathan Allison, of Washington, were nominated by acclamation. On motion, David Wallace, of Butler, and Captain J. K. Bingham, of Washington, Pennsylvania, were nominated for Senator by acclamation by the friends of the respective candidates, the Conference proceeded to ballot. David McKee received 83 votes, and Captain Bingham fifteen. On motion of the Washington delegate, the nomination of David McKee was made unanimous. On motion adjourned.

A Johnstown paper says that Hon. Samuel Henry has developed an unusual amount of strength, as a candidate for State Treasurer, and that the friends are he will be nominated in the Republican State convention on first ballot. Up to late time Mr. Henry has seven votes more than he needs. Wave he gets every more he will have enough to nominate him on first ballot, and not before.

The Republicans of Lancaster county will hold their primary election on Saturday, August 2d. The board of return judges will meet on the Monday following.

A meeting to elect delegates to represent Montgomery county in the Democratic State Convention is to be held at Norristown on the 23d instant. The published call does not state that it will be a Democratic meeting, and the *Republic* is quite indignant over the general management of the business.

The Media *American* says that the liquor d

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, JULY 17, 1873.

THE Chicago *Times* places the scene of the Uniontown murder "in the vicinity of Philadelphia." Pennsylvania, where it occurred, is fifty miles west of Philadelphia.

THE exports of domestic produce from New York for the year ending June 30, 1873, were $274,336,234—an increase over last year of $48,234,461. For the three principal cities in the East the gain for the year was as follows:

New York	$40,234,000
Boston	6,187,000
Philadelphia	3,220,349
	$49,641,349

With Baltimore and New Orleans added, the gain for the year will be a very gratifying one.

THEY are having a lively time in Kentucky just now, getting ready for the annual election in August. There is no State ticket to be chosen, but a Legislature for two years is to be elected, and the scramble for legislative places is much more vigorous than dignified. The Republicans appear to be well organized, and the prospect is that they will materially increase their representation in both Houses. The Republican vote in the Legislature of that State, for some years past, has been a splendid one to gain on.

JAMES THOMPSON pleads that the $823,000 defalcation he stands charged with, as Secretary of the Interior in BUCHANAN'S Cabinet, was stolen by one GODDARD, a clerk in that department. General HOWARD also pleads the same as to the defalcation charged to him as head of the Freedmen's Bureau. But the Democratic papers insist that JAMES THOMPSON is not guilty and that HOWARD is. The circumstances of the two cases are the same, but one of the men is a Democrat and the other is a Republican; and that makes all the difference in the world, in Democratic eyes.

THE difference between the Democrats and Republicans, on the back-pay question, is that, although a majority of the Democratic members of Congress voted for back-pay, no Democratic Convention has yet condemned the Democratic members for so voting, while every Republican Convention yet held, since the back-pay was voted, has condemned all connected with it. The Democrats want to make party capital out of it, and so refuse to denounce their own men for their share in the wrong; while the Republicans are satisfied with nothing less than a broad condemnation of the wrong, no matter who suffers from the rebuke.

THE fear which many have expressed that the arrest of Lord GORDON by American police officers on British soil would lead to a diplomatic difficulty between this government and that of Great Britain, is a groundless one. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* says:

"The George Gordon imbroglio in Manitoba has no weight in the State Department, and in its present shape it is difficult to see how a diplomatic matter can be made of it. The question whether the arbitrariness of the late have a right, under the common law, to arrest the leader of a band of Fenians which must be settled by the British Courts, and if the persons thus charged with an illegal arrest are convicted, the only thing this government can do is to interpose its good offices, as it did in the case of the Fenian prisoners over again."

THE anti-GRANT papers pick out the man they think they can abuse most, and insist upon it that he is the man GRANT is going to appoint Chief Justice. The Chicago *Tribune*, for instance, treats Senator CONKLING, of New York, as the Chief Justice that is to be, while other papers prefer Senator HOWE, of Wisconsin, as the object of vilification, and therefore speak of his appointment as settled upon. The Philadelphia *Ledger* very justly deprecates all these attempts to forestall that appointment, and advises all who are likely to place any faith in the current reports to wait till announcements open until the President himself announces the appointment. Judging from the course of the President in other instances, this seems to us very good advice.

THE horror which is to freeze the marrow in the bones of the Democracy, during the coming political campaign, is "Communism." But the word is not the most particular danger to the government it indicates, not one man in a thousand can tell; but it is just as good a bugaboo as any other; and the average Democrat, always in terror about something terrible that is going to happen, may as well get scared at "Communism" as anything else. It will trench terribly on the pitchdog box in small country villages, and let loose a subject on the type foundries for sorts, besides causing confusion among Democratic orators as to the proper pronunciation and meaning of this word; but after all these difficulties are cured, there will still remain behind the chief difficulty, as to what all this fuss is about, any how. We have tried our best, for a week or more, to get a sight on the subject; to picture to our imagination the dreadful dangers that lurk, unsuspected, in "Communism," and to frame an editorial, warning the people that they are sleeping over a political volcano; but all the conclusion we can reach is that, if there is any danger that GRANT will play the game of CÆSAR, the remedy for it is to get up a subscription for the purchase of a dagger for the editor of the New York *Herald*, and let him play the part of BRUTUS when the proper time comes.

ONE of the elements in the complication about the low prices of wheat and the high prices of transportation from the West to the seaboard, is not referred to at all in the debates held on the subject among the farmers in the West—we mean the production of wheat in California and the direct competition arising therefrom with the wheat producers of our Western States. The export of wheat from the Pacific States last year is estimated at 16,000,000 bushels, which is one-half of the total export of that article. This immense production of wheat on the Pacific has sprung up within a few years, and its effect on the wheat trade is not usually taken into the account by those who write and speak about it. California and Oregon are on the seacoast, they have not to transport their grain very far to get it to the shipping ports, and there is the cheapest of all water transportation from thence to the markets of the world. It is easy, therefore, for California and Oregon to compete with and undersell those who have to transport their wheat to market by rail from five hundred to a thousand miles; and so long as the soil of the Pacific States is able to yield as prolifically as it now does, just so long will the farmers on the Pacific have the advantage in the wheat markets of the world.

But, it may be said, California does not produce Indian corn, and yet that product is relatively as low as wheat. True; but the demand from abroad for Indian corn is neither large nor active. The people of Europe do not use corn meal to any considerable extent, while they are large consumers of wheat flour. Corn is cheap because of its abundant supply and the limited demand for it.

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THE *Inter-Ocean* pertinently calls the attention of free-traders to the fact that a reduction or repeal of duties does not necessarily carry with it a reduction in price.

The basis of all the appeals now being made to the farmers of the West, on behalf of free-trade, is contained in the following rule, laid down by free-trade advocates, as being unquestioned and unquestionable, viz:

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As an illustration, the tariff on railroad iron is cited by them, and the amount of duties paid on imported railroad iron for ten years past is given as adding just so much to the cost of the roads, and consequently, it is argued, it must increase the cost of transportation to the farmer, to the amount of the interest on the additional investment of capital they required.

How, then, does it come, this rule being as clear as a rule in mathematics, that when the duty on pig metal was reduced from $9 to $7 a ton, and afterwards, in 1872, the price of pig metal went up, instead of down? Why did beef and coffee increase in price, instead of decreasing, when the specific tax of three cts. a pound thereon was taken off? Why did Turks Island salt advance from 44 to 66 when the duty was reduced from 20 to 15 cents, and why did it still further advance to 80 cts. after the duty was reduced to 10 cents? These are questions that have not been, and cannot be, satisfactorily answered, on the free trade rule we have quoted.

There is no reason, derivable from the facts in the case, for concluding that railroad iron would not have advanced, with a reduction in the duty, just as pig metal did. The causes that operated to produce the advance in one case would have operated in the other; and if the total repeal of the duty on railroad iron could have been accomplished, and if, as a necessary consequence, the manufacture of railroad iron in this country had thereby been destroyed, the monopoly of the American market would have fallen into foreign hands, and an increase in price would have been as inevitable as fate.

RIVAL COLLEGES.

From an explanation published in the New York *Tribune*, it appears that the temporary suspension of Miami University, at Oxford, Ohio, must be referred to the constitution of the institution rather than to the multiplicity of colleges in the State. It has been the victim of a twofold or divided regime, both the State and a religious sect claiming and having rights in its control, and, therefore, neither being at liberty to take such measures as were necessary to the maintenance of the University. Hence if either of the powers interested could have excluded the other, there seems no reason to doubt that, in despite of the nine universities and thirty-three colleges in Ohio, the college at Oxford might have continued indefinitely to live and flourish with the rest.

The suspension of the college, therefore, does not justify the inference which has been drawn from the fact adverse to the redundance of such institutions. Happily the judgment that the multiplication of colleges is a serious evil in this country rests upon sufficient grounds without the example in question. It is idle, at present, to regret that the good and earnest men, chiefly clergymen, who in the earlier days of the West exerted themselves to establish institutions of learning, did not more frequently bestow upon them an humbler name than that of college or university. The name may often have been essential to the success of the enterprise. It suggested to the multitude grand ideas, and thus inspired general respect, while students looked forward to the decoration of their names with the mystical initials of an academical degree, as no insignificant portion of the reward to be earned by their industry and self-denial. Neither the word academy, nor the word grammar school, in the primitive society of the period referred to, would have exerted upon the popular imagination so powerful a charm as the word college or university. Then, the splendid success and widely diffused usefulness of two or three of the first colleges founded on the western side of the Alleghany mountains, presented examples which irresistibly provoked imitation. If the graduates of those institutions, along with the affection and respect with which they remembered them as their intellectual nursing mothers, had cherished a feeling of obligation to aid in strengthening their resources and means for doing their work, the results would now be several noble universities quite or nearly answering to the advancement of culture and to the needs of the age. But it is perhaps not remarkable that comparatively few of them seem to have been led to suspect the imperfections of their college, and those who from professional or other reasons took special interest in the subject of education, often aspired to establish institutions which should equal, if not surpass the one in which they had received their own education. The imposing title of Professor, with its suggestion of unlimited erudition, or the still more dignified distinction of President, with its prospective "semilunar decorations," loomed before the meekly ambitious aspirant, and perhaps "a common man" was by no means to be found in any society which must be settled by the British Courts, and if the persons thus charged with an illegal arrest are convicted, the only thing this government can do is to interpose its good offices, as it did in the case of the Fenian prisoners over again."

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GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

From St. Paul on Saturday: "Hundreds of people in the city yesterday were star-gazing. The air was very clear and the sky almost without a cloud. At midday the planet Venus was distinctly visible, and thousands of our citizens witnessed the unusual sight of a star at midday.

An editor out in Iowa longs for "a pen plucked by the queen of fairies from the brightest and most gorgeously tinted tuft of the bird of Paradise, and dipped in golden ink," that he may therewith describe a croquet party which he has attended.

The second party of Chinese youths, about thirty in all, who are to be educated in this country under the direction of Commissioner Lanson, sailed from China, June 26, and are expected to arrive in Springfield, Mass., during the last of the present month.

The public bars in Saratoga are closed on Sunday, and liquor drinking must be done on the sly. The saloon keepers, however, have little pocket pagoda, which they sell on Saturday night, well loaded and labelled "X ale commissioner's Sunday nip."

The Directors of the St. Joseph (Mo.) Industrial Exposition, which commences September 29, have issued a circular to the press, soliciting a copy of each newspaper published in the United States. The papers thus collected will be neatly bound by States, placed on exhibition in the building, and then sold by auction to the highest bidder. The proceeds are to be given to the Greeley Monument Fund.

The new Boston Directory contains 106,993 names, a gain of 4,876 over last year's. Brown is down 797 times, Jones 426, and Smith 1,270.

A Boston paper asserts that an Illinois watch-thief was lately run one hundred and eighty-one days without a stop by a Chicago editor's breath. What is that Boston editor's idea of lately?

Crop reports from Arkansas, North Mississippi and West Tennessee are encouraging, although drought is feared. Reports from North Alabama are conflicting, and the appearance of the cotton caterpillar is reported in several sections, likewise in the prairie regions of Mississippi.

The metallic wealth of France being, according to official statistics, 19 milliards, 625 millions of francs, the enormous sum extorted from her by Germany, as a war indemnity, is equivalent to the two-fifths of the French money power.

Paris, Illinois, offers ten acres of ground and thirty-five thousand dollars to any one who will establish car-works there.

A Hartford lady is said to have got all ready to hang herself twice in one day, recently, and was both times interrupted by callers. The second time she concluded to indefinitely postpone voluntary suspension.

The prohibitory liquor law in Massachusetts sometimes gives rise to comic as well as tragic incidents, as at Holyoke the other day, when a State constable, after an exciting chase, overhauled a truckman and seized upon the beer barrel in his wagon only to discover that its contents were offal instead of lager.

They have a practical way of righting things up in Canterbury, N. H. A Manchester man who had insured his house for $1,000 for eight years and thought he would get his money back, set fire to it and effected it. A Cincinnati editor, who has indulged in a heavy life insurance, is said to be followed wherever he goes a fishing by several insurance companies advertisingly bearing life preservers and sash untensils.

A claim agent in Louisville, Ky., sends a claim for use of horses in the war to the Third Auditor, and requested payment "as soon as the next condition of the United States Treasury will admit of it." He must think Uncle Sam is hard up.

The morning beverage at Saratoga is Congress water and gin and bitters. At Long Branch it is whisky sour and soft crabs.

The President of the Vicksburg Common Council declared a motion carried, and four aldermen declared to the contrary, and such was his obstinacy that they had to throw him out of the window.

A Michigan corporation has turned out for a Maine manufacturer a grind-stone seven feet two inches in diameter, and weighing 6,500 pounds.

It has been definitely decided that a business block shall be erected on the site of the burned Globe Theatre in Boston. So passes its glory away.

Fourteen years ago, a young man, residing in Lewiston, Me., sustained spinal injuries, which resulted in an inability to walk, move his body, or lie down. Ever since then he has sat in a chair, unable to move without excruciating pain, and a mirror before him affords him his only glimpses of affairs beyond the limits of his home.

Agricultural laborers are so scarce in some parts of France that the Minister of War has decided that, for the approaching harvest, all the soldiers who can be spared from their regiments shall be placed at the disposal of the agriculturists.

Wool is the leading interest of San Diego county, Cal. The spring clip, shipped to New York via Panama, amounted to 2,000,000 pounds.

It is computed that a township just surveyed on Hood's Canal, in the Puget Sound country, has 300,000,000 of good lumber in the trees standing by.

The passage of an ordinance prohibiting the erection of buildings more than three stories high is spoken of in Virginia City.

Boston's Model Lodging House Association has proved a failure, and will close up its affairs.

The Waltham (Mass.) watch factories, suspended operations for three weeks to give the large number of employees their annual vacation.

On Thursday, at Jersey City, all the remaining day gate keepers at the Pennsylvania depot, four in number, were discharged for failing to report the fact that uncancelled through tickets had passed through their hands.

A Washington Territory man offers to contribute $5 toward a fund to lay out the man who have made it their business for twelve years past to hold all the offices.

There are seventy-two persons, male and female, who claim to be newspaper correspondents at Saratoga this year. Two-thirds of them are dead-head Bohemians.

Ottawa, Canada, thinks the skin ought to be changed once in seven years, and is building a public bath-house.

A horned toad has been dispatched by mail in a sardine box from Nevada City to Tiffin, Ohio.

Summer Blankets for Horses.

[From the Carriage and Harness Journal.]

Blanketing horses in summer has become an acknowledged necessity, and light blankets are now an important portion of the harness-maker's stock. The materials used for these are brown and bleached linen, merino, and light cotton drill or duck. Muslin sheets are also used, but these, as well as those made of duck, are not popular. Linen and flannel are the favorite goods; they cost more, but are durable and look well; twilled braid is used for binding and joining, and some of the finer qualities have scalloped ends. The name of the horse worked on with very narrow braid of the same shade as the binding. Braid is used more as a protection against flies than for any other purpose, and being very light and loosely woven, requires to be well bound, and secured at the seams. Rings on the body should be stitched on under the braid, either on the seams of the sections or between them, so that the edge of the scrims must be turned in so that the outer row of stitches will pass through two thicknesses; if this is not done it will ravel, and the binding come off.

Crime in New York.

During the first six months of last year, 873 criminal cases were disposed of in the Court of General Sessions; this year, in the Oyer and Terminer, the total for six months is 923. Difference, 251. The number of convictions this year is 551, against 715 in the first six months of 1872; and the number of confessions has increased from 308 to 525. It is not to be presumed from these figures that the country is benefitted by the criminals. Cases have increased in the proportion of one-third this year, but rather than that the business in the criminal line has been made more prompt and effective under the guidance of District Attorney Phelps. Murderers have been tried and sentenced; Hoakley, Sheffin, Fitzpatrick, and Wa worth have been sent to state prison for life; burglars and thieves in the various degrees have been punished by sentences for ten and fifteen years each; and the criminal calendar has been so materially shortened that the term of the present Court bids fair to be a very busy one—all of which excellent results reflect honor upon the prosecuting officer and the juries who have done their duty.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

The salt mines discovered in the Teche county, Louisiana, during the civil war, are now being worked while the surface is covered with growing sugar cane. The bed, estimated to contain ninety million tons of pure solid rock salt, is located on an island of 40,000 acres, rising 25 feet above the marsh. Access is obtained to this island by a steamboat line running between Brashear City and New Iberia. The soil is composed of sand, clam, gravel and clay, and the surface is covered with magnolia, live oak, cypress, maple, locust, gum, walnut and fruit bearing trees. The vegetation resembles that of a rich prairie, and the scenery is varied and beautiful. Access to the interior of the salt fields is obtained by an elevator, running up and down a forty foot shaft, cut through the solid material. The width of the vein is 120 feet, and the visitor is surrounded on all sides by rock salt, as dry as sugar. The absence of moisture is one of the most striking peculiarities, and the iron and steel implements used are quite bright. Two large chambers have been cut out of the rock.

The cholera plays strange pranks, utterly upsetting old ideas of sanitary cordons and climatic influences. In Gambia, Fernando Po, and Sierra Leone, well drained, and healthy, six per cent. of the population have died in four weeks, though half the people fled when the pestilence broke out. In Chatham, with a population reduced to less than five thousand, there were fifteen deaths on the Fourth of July, and the same number on the seventh. At Bonny and Old Calabar three thousand die daily in this city. But the point is, that these villages are not filthy and are by no means badly

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BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 16, 1873.

The general interest taken in the new movement of our import and export trade, shows that business men are alive to the value of the facts as presented by the official figures on that subject. The influence of the decrease of our exports on the future of the money market cannot be over estimated. Reasoning from the fact, as the fall of '71 was harder on business men than that of '70, and as '72 was unprecedented in its severity, it is but natural that a question of the past should be looked for this year. Yet a much severer strain than that of this year cannot be successfully met, and general suspension would be the only result. The experience of the past has taught our merchants a vigorous caution in the conduct of their affairs, and the mercantile community is now much better prepared to meet the "stringency" if it does come, than they were at seasons

It is evident that they are carrying smaller stocks of goods, and of course it follows that smaller loans will be required by them and the accommodation from the banks.

So at this time nothing could be so welcome as the figures given by the Custom Houses of a decrease in importations, with a corresponding increase, in our exports, of products, thus checking the outflow of gold and preventing a drain of the precious metals from the banks of the Atlantic cities. The effect of the falling off of the revenue receipts will be, to a certain extent, curtail the reduction of the public debt, but the opinion has become pretty general that we have been paying that debt too much by the interests of the tax payers; the increasing advantage, on the other hand, of the low premium, and the probability of a commercial panic this year; for the smaller the amount of foreign goods imported, the less money will it take to carry them.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government and State bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Gov.
1867	113¾
1867, 5-20s	113¾
1868	113¾
1868, new	113¾
1867	113¾
10-40s	114¼
New 5s	116
Currency 6s	120
Tennessees, old	80
Tennessees, new	80
South Carolinas, July	27
North Carolinas, old	30
North Carolinas, new	93½

James T. Brady & Co., corner o' Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	116
United States 6s, 1881	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1862	117¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	118¼
United States 5-20s, 1865	118¼
United States 10-40s	114¾
United States 5s, January and July, 1865	114¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	118¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	118¼
Currency 6s	120
Pacific's	114¾

—The city of Boston has successfully negotiated a large portion of her loans of past years, as well as several more, in London. Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. not long ago agreed to place the burnt district loan, £1,000,000 upon the London market for a term of twenty years, bearing 5 per cent. per annum interest semi-annually in gold in London at 90 per cent., charging 1 per cent. commission, ¼ per cent. brokerage where incurred, stamps and discount to be allowed for prepayment in whole or part advance." The Messrs. Baring have advised that the loan has been successfully placed at 91¾ per cent., and the amount which will be realized from it will depend upon the price of gold and exchange at the time of drawing bills on London for the same the ¾ per cent. over 91 being to cover the interest on the first coupon, which bears date of April 1, 1874. It is believed the bonds will realize something over 95 per cent. in London.

—The list of October last (the original £400,000) water loan of the city of Boston bearing interest at the rate of 4½ per cent., became due and was renewed for a term of thirty years, bearing 5 per cent. interest per annum, with the Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co., of London, at 96¾ per cent., equal in currency at the time of negotiation to 106, the question of exchange not entering into the calculations.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &, at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

July 16, 1873.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.
Gold	116	116	116	116
Canton	47½	47½	47½	47½
Western Union Telegraph	83½	83½	83½	83½
Quicksilver	37	37	37	37
Pacific Mail	34	34	34	34
Adams Express	96	96	96	96
Wells, Fargo & Co.				
American Express	63½	63½	63½	63½
United States Express				
New York Central	104½	104¾	104	104¼
Erie	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Michigan Central	93½	93½	93½	93½
Michigan Southern	93½	93½	93½	93½
Illinois Central				
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	94	94	94	94
Chicago and N. W.	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and R. I.	104	104	104	104
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	130	130	130	130
Ohio and Mississippi	30½	30½	30½	30½
Union Pacific	28¾	28¾	28¾	28¾
Chicago and Alton pf				
Chicago and Alton	125	125	125	125
Harlem				
New Jersey Central	97½	97½	97½	97½
C., C. and I. C.				
Hannibal & St. Joseph	32½	32½	32½	32½
Ft. Wayne guar.				
Ft. Wayne bds.				
Memphis Bonds				

*Ex-dividend.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 82 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Pennsylvania R.R. 54½	Philadelphia & Erie. 24½
Reading 48¾	Pennsylvania Coal. 54
United Companies 118¾	Lehigh Navigation. 57
Oil Creek 37½	A. V. R.R. 7 3-10s. 93
Lehigh Valley 61¾	Central Transportn. 42¾
Empire Transportn. 56¾	

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PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 16, 1873.

REMARKS.—Business is business. We met today a well-to-do farmer from Elizabeth township, who had some hay for sale, but the price offered not meeting his views, he ordered it to be stored, stating that he would be at home to-morrow to superintend the "request." We may here remark that we have not yet heard of any new wheat being offered in this market. However, the St. Louis papers of Tuesday inform us that Messrs. Teschman & Co. sold 150 bbls flour at $5 50 per bbl, manufactured from auf new wheat, being the first lot offered in that market.

With regard to the markets we have little to say. This is the usual season for dullness, and there seems to be no exception to the rule this year.

The flour trade is reported active, with a reduction of 10c per barrel on Minnesotas. Other brands of springs and winters unchanged.

We have no change to note in the situation of the grain market. The demand in wheat is firmer. Oats is in fair demand. Rye is inquired for.

Bacon and provisions are reported fairly active. The stocks are ample and of the very best quality, being cured and prepared for this market with the greatest care.

The fruit and vegetable markets are fully supplied with articles in season.

The weather is warm, with tokens of rain. The rivers have not yet reached a "coal boat rise." The receipts of butter have fallen off, and prices have advanced 1@2c ₱ lb. Eggs are also a shade better.

The following are receipts of the leading articles of produce received for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,155	6,365	11,520
Apples, bbls	84	209	293
Cheese, bxs	847	1,004	1,851
Coffee, sks	1,247	1,256	2,503
Wheat, sks	3,059	60	3,119
Barley, sks	106	1,158	1,264
Rye, sks	1,157	803	1,960
Oats, sks	14,099	9,201	23,300
Bacon, lbs	41,000	54,000	95,000
Butter, pkgs	431	59	490
Hay, tons	140	140	280

The following are the ruling rates of the market, the prices being wholesale unless special mention is made to the contrary:

APPLES.—The old crop is nearly extinct. The new crop is coming in more freely, and prices are governed entirely by quality and condition, the rates ranging from $3 per bbl for common to $5 per bbl for choice.

ASHES.—We quote common soda ash at 4½c; refined do; pots 5@5½c; pearls 11c; arsenic 3½@4½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; saltpetre 8@9c.

BEANS.—There is a moderate demand, with sales as follows: X $9; XX $10; porter $10; India are $11 per bbl; Lima are quoted at 9@9½c ₱ lb; white, 45 gals, $44; thick, 48 gals, $65.

BUTTER BUTTER.—Sales at 40@50c ₱ gallon, as to quality.

BANNER BARTON POWDER.—In 5 cans, ₱ doz, ₱ 6?; 5 cans for $1; 1 can, ₱ doz, $1 50; 1 can, ₱ doz, in wooden boxes, ₱ lb, 40c.

BUTTER.—Receipts light. We quote prime to choice at 18@20c. There is little inquiry for inferior grades and prices are nominal.

BEESWAX.—There has been a slight advance in beeswax, and we are reported sales at 22c@25c ₱ lb.

BROOM CORN.—Prices are firm, but no change in prices. We continue to quote hurl at 8½@9c; green do, 6@6½c; red top 4@4½c.

CANDLES.—The market is quiet, with sales at 2c 50c 2 oz ₱ box for prime white navy.

BACON AND DRY SALTED MEATS.—We quote as follows: Sugar cured hams 16c; canvassed sugar cured hams 16½@17c; canvassed shoulders 9½@; fib sides 10½@; clear fib sides 11c; clear sides 11½@; breakfast bacon 10½@; dried beef 12½@; mess pork $18 00; refined lard, in tierces, 9½@; refined lard, in tierces, 10c; refined lard, in kegs and tubs, 10½@; refined lard, in buckets, 11¼@. Receipts bacon tierces, 316.

CHEESE.—Sales at 9½@10c ₱ lb for full cheese

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Revolution in Spain—Trade Strike in Barcelona.

BAYONNE, July 16.—The Carlists claim that they have ten thousand men under arms. The Spanish government has ordered war vessels to cruise along the coast of Biscay to prevent the landing of arms and military stores for the Carlists. Two thousand Carlists, under Huerro, have entered Palencia. President Pi Y. Margall has refused to negotiate with the Carlists for the exchange of prisoners, but he has authorized the Republican commanders to come to an understanding unofficially with the Carlist chiefs, to secure the proper treatment of the Spanish troops falling into the hands of the insurgents.

MADRID, July 16.—Despatches from Barcelona announce that yesterday all the workmen in the cotton mills, numbering about 30,000 men, women and children and women factories struck. The proceeding from a second assembled on the plains and were harangued by several speakers, who urged them to emulate the courage of the men of Alcoy, to overthrow the municipal government and burn the churches and palaces of the nobility. These sentiments were not received with favor, and the speakers were hissed by their hearers. Before any serious disturbance had taken place troops arrived in the plaza and the crowd dispersed. Further disturbances by the most violent among the workmen are apprehended, and precautions have been taken to deal with them promptly.

It is asserted the Carlists have shot forty Republican engineers at Cirnqui, after they had surrendered.

At a meeting of the majority of the members of Cortes to-day it was resolved to approve the proposition that the Cortes assume the executive power, during the present session. Senor Maysonave made a violent attack on the members of the Left, accusing them of forcing the country into measures ruinous to the country. It was finally determined by a caucus that the Cortes should adjourn for a brief recess, and that the Centre should be represented at the head of the ministry. The Centre was not represented in the caucus.

PARIS, July 16.—Maysonave, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Carvajal, Minister of Finance, and Borgo, Minister of Justice, have resigned, in order to facilitate the formation of a homogeneous Cabinet. The majority of the Cortes demand a vigorous Ministry under martial law.

MADRID, July 16.—Senor Aurich, Minister of Marine, has returned from Cartagena. Minister of War has gone to the insurgent front. The portion of the garrison which refused to join the revolt will reach Madrid to-day. A telegram from Madrid states that due precautions have been taken to prevent an outbreak in that city. The Governor reports that the Volunteers may be relied on to support the authorities.

Don Carlos Enters Spain and Issues a Proclamation.

BAYONNE, July 16.—Don Carlos re-entered Spain Tuesday night. He issued a proclamation invoking the help of the God of armies, declaring that listening to the voice of suffering Spain he comes to fight, not for God, and concluding with the exhortation, "Volunteers, forward and serving Spain."

There was great enthusiasm among his followers when Don Carlos joined Valdespino and Lizzamo on Spanish soil.

The insurgents in Carthagena are in a fearful condition. Disturbances, rioting and general demoralization prevail.

No Rejoicing Over Evacuation to be Allowed.

PARIS, July 16.—The government has instructed the Prefects of the occupied departments to interdict public rejoicings on the occasion of the evacuation of the territory by the German troops.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, July 17, 6 A. M.—The Directors of the Bank of England will probably reduce the rate of discount to-day to 4% per cent.

The Ministerial banquet will take place at the Mansion House July 30.

A great Liberal manifestation was held last night at Nottingham. Seven hundred persons were present at the meeting. The Marquis of Hartington, in a speech, again vindicated the government. He said the ministry need not afraid of the elections when time comes for elections.

American Minister Jay has returned to Vienna, where he arrived yesterday via Kalburg.

European Markets.

LONDON, July 16, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 93¼a 93⅝; for account 93⅝a93⅞. American securities—5-20s, 1865, 93⅞; 5-20s, 1867, 93¾; 10-40s, 90⅞; new 5s, 93¾; Erie 4's, —. Turpentine steadies 6d.

FRANKFORT, July 16.—Bonds, 93¾.

PARIS, July 15.—Rentes 56 francs 20 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 16.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 8¾d; Orleans 9d; sales 16,000 bales; American 7,000 bales; speculation and export 4,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet and unchanged. Uinseed 56s 6d @58s 10d.

ANTWERP, July 16.—Refined petroleum 28 francs.

FOREIGN NEWS BY MAIL.

NEW YORK, July 16.—The earthquakes in Northern Italy, June 29, was extraordinary. The solid earth seemed for a time converted into a liquid one and houses were tossed about like a ship at sea. There were fourteen movements, seven forward and seven backward, each occupying a second, so regular as the beat of a clock. Nine persons were killed at Belluno and many injured.

The ratification of the treaty of alliance between Germany and Italy is said to be concluded and ready for exchange.

The French Assembly is expected to take a recess about the 20th, but the Committee of Thirty Deputies of the departments of Meurthe and Moselle propose to invite M. Thiers and members of the late Ministry to be at Nancy, to receive on the liberation of the territory. The French Council of State voted an address to the Czar on the abolition and suppression of the tax on goods conveyed in foreign vessels.

FROM FORT WAYNE, IND.

Intoxicated Man Relieved of Money and Watch—A Ball of Fire Descends During a Storm.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 16, 1873.

A stranger came into this city last evening, having in his possession nearly twelve hundred dollars and a revolver. During the evening he became intoxicated and he became intoxicated and intimate with some party or parties who relieved him of his money and revolver. He is unable to tell where and by whom the robbery was committed, as he was as yet to the perpetrators.

During a storm last evening a ball of fire as large as a man's head dashed from the heavens to the earth, fortunately striking in an open place and doing no damage.

The Northwestern Stove Manufacturers' Association will meet in this city to-morrow.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17, 1 A. M.

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY.

For the Middle and Eastern States falling barometer, rising temperature and cloudy or partly cloudy weather.

For the Gulf States southeasterly winds, cloudy or partly cloudy weather, higher temperature and local storms. For the South Atlantic States southeasterly winds and partly cloudy weather. For the Lower Lakes and Ohio valley southeasterly winds, higher temperature, increased cloudiness and occasional local rains. For the Upper Lakes westerly winds, cloudy and rainy weather. For the Upper Mississippi valley west southwest winds veering to northwest, partly cloudy and clearing weather. Midnight telegraphic reports are missing from Florida and most of the northwest stations.

Midnight Bulletin.

PLACE OF OBSERVATION.	Ther.	Wind.	Weather.
Cairo, Ills.	79	S.	Clear.
Cincinnati, O.	84	S.	Clear.
Davenport, Iowa.	81	S. W.	Clear.
Galveston, Texas.	82	N.	Clear.
Indianapolis, Ind.	87	S.	Clear.
Leavenworth, Kan.	88	S. W.	Clear.
Louisville, Ky.	86	S. W.	Clear.
Memphis, Tenn.	78	S.	Clear.
Nashville, Tenn.	80	S.	Clear.
New Orleans.	80	S.	Fair.
Omaha, Neb.	79	S.	Clear.
Pittsburgh, Pa.	73	S. W.	Clear.
Shreveport, La.	84	S.	Clear.
St. Louis, Mo.	84	S.	Clear.
St. Paul, Minn.	72	S.	Clear.
Vicksburg, Miss.	80	S.	Clear.
Yankton, Dak.	72	S.	Clear.
La Crosse, Wis.	76	S. W.	Storm.
Keokuk, Iowa.	84	S.	Clear.

The Louisville Fires.

LOUISVILLE, KY., July 16.—The three fires last night, occurring within the hour of 12, and involving a loss of little less than $100,000 created intense excitement in this city. Fears were generally entertained that a concerted attempt had been made to cause a general conflagration, but subsequent investigations to-day led to the belief that all three were the result of unfortunate accidents.

The first fire broke out in the candy store of Conner Ehnert and spread to two adjoining buildings. Loss $130,000; insurance about one-half. The latter is in local companies. The second broke out in the dye out tobacco manufactory of J. Wheeler & Co. Loss $50,000; insured in local companies for $20,000. The third fire originated in the millinery establishment adjoining the Public Library building. It spread rapidly to adjoining stores in the same block, gutting the buildings and damaging on building $4,000; insured for $14,000 in Aetna, of Hartford; $10,000 in Liverpool and London; $6,000 in Commercial, New York; $5,000 in American Central. Loss on stock in stores about $20,000; all insured in local companies, except $5,000 in the Phœnix of Hartford. By almost superhuman effort of the firemen, tired out with preceding fires, save of the public library building uninjured.

Relatives of President MacMahon are turning up in all parts of the country.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 16.—River twelve feet six inches and receding slowly. Departed—Lucy Bertram, St. Louis; C. H. Church, New Orleans. Departed—Charmer, Evansville; Exchange, Pittsburgh.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, IND., July 16.—Heavy rain and wind last night. Clear and hot to-day; mercury 74 to 93. River has fallen two inches. Departed—Ben Harrison, Roberts, Ament, Grey Eagle and Idlewild. Business very light.

Cairo.

CAIRO, July 16.—Arrived—Quickstep, Evansville; Geo. C. Wolf, Red River; Ben Harrison, Ohio; Vicksburg; Wolf, St. Louis. River has fallen seven inches. Clear. Mercury 86.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., July 16.—Arrived—Johnson, Keokuk; sam Roberts, Ohio river; Phil Sheridan, Cincinnati; Long and Joe Rhodes, Memphis; City of Belle Memphis, Memphis; Rock Island, St. Paul. Departed—Johnson, Keokuk; Pauline Lewis, Missouri river; Grand Tower, Memphis; Sam Roberts, Cairo. River falling. Clear and very warm.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, July 16.—River still declining with three feet large on Harpeth Shoals. Arrived—Arch. Green, Upper Cumberland; Eldorado and Sam Hughes are due. No departures. Weather hazy and warm.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, July 16.—Showery and warm. River rising slowly. Departed—Imperial, Vicksburg; Lee and Burgess, St. Louis; to-day, City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Commonwealth, New Orleans.

Shreveport.

SHREVEPORT, July 16.—Fair and cool; thermometer 89. Arrived—Lady Lee, St. Louis. No departures.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, July 16.—No boats down. Up—Crescent City and Grand Era. Clear and warm. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, July 16.—No arrivals. Departed—Jennie Howell, Cincinnati; Glencoe, St. Louis. Clear and warm.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Cattle—Receipts 1,745 head. Market active and prices firmer for good to choice shipping grades, with fair sales at $4 85@5 00 for medium; $5 05@5 50 for good to choice Texans sold at $3 90@4 50; stockers nominal at $3 00@3 50; shipments 1,325 head. Hogs—Receipts 8,366 head. Market active, firm and higher; sales ranging at $4 00@4 05 for common to fair; $4 10@4 30 for good to choice, with a couple of lots of extra at $5 00@5 10; shipments 7,336 head.

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, July 16.—Lumber quiet under light receipts, but prices though firm are not quotably higher. Joists and scantling: $2 00@2 75; siding and flooring: $2 50@3 50; shingles $3 00@3 25; lath $2 00.

A FEMALE THUG.

A Colored Woman Charged with Attempting to Murder Her Child—Her Arrest, and What Other Negroes Say About Her—How the Child Looks.

[From the St. Louis Democrat, July 15.]

An affair was negotiated by the police yesterday, which, as stated, is an exhibition of the most fiendish cruelty on the part of a parent towards a child, almost unparalleled in the annals of crime, in this or any other State. That a mother should deliberately by daily acts of savage cruelty, accompanied by the more refined torture of starvation and solitary confinement, attempt to extinguish the life of a daughter, is almost incredible, yet such is a report in police circles, which is confirmed by the united testimony of almost all the neighbors in the thickly settled community, where the acts are said to have been committed. In consequence of information received from various persons residing in the neighborhood, Mary Noel, a colored woman, living on Sixteenth street, between Christy avenue and Oregon, was arrested Sunday night by detective Hennessey. About eight o'clock Sunday morning the colored people who inhabit that quarter were awakened by piteous cries proceeding from a second story room in the rear of the row of rickety frame buildings which front on Sixteenth street, moans and cries, "Oh, God, have mercy! Oh, God, please send some one to cut me down! Oh God, give me some water! I am dying! Two or three colored men hurriedly gathered around the building, and in front of the room, and after a hurried consultation went up the stairs and broke into the locked room. Windows were thrown up, and the light revealed a pitiful sight—a child, her arms pinioned closely over her head by a rope which was suspended by a hook to the ceiling, and so suspended that the child's toes barely touching the floor, she was thrown forward with her whole weight on her pinioned hands. Bestriding the child was a ravnide which had evidently been applied to the lacerated back of the child, and which showed also the more wasting cause of misdirected application in days, attenuated outlines. Neighbors gathered around, new arrivals were placed upon the child's back, and she was given water to keep the child from fainting, and the mother returned home, having been doing some cooking for the crowd in the yard, where everybody in the city. When informed of what had been done with the child, she expressed the greatest indifference, and said that she hoped that she would be allowed to take the child. She didn't want it any longer. A few minutes later she was in the hands of the police.

It is stated that for nearly a week this fiend in the garb of a woman has daily fastened up the child, whose name is Mary Noel, in the room, and left her ready secreted, and in this position left her from early morning until late in the evening, when this so-call ed mother would return from work, and without question in this hasty, attenuated outlines. Neighbors gathered around, new arrivals were placed upon the child's back, and she was given water to keep the child from fainting, and the mother returned home, having been doing some cooking for the crowd in the yard, where everybody in the city. When informed of what had been done with the child, she expressed the greatest indifference, and said that she hoped that she would be allowed to take it